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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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25 for each cont.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. LXII.

NO. 7.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts hitherto mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on TUESDAY THE 20th day of December, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to wit:

79. The first and final account of William McClean, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Miller, late of St. Louis, Missouri, deceased.

80. The second account of John Nunnemacher and William A. Grayson, Executors of the last will and testament of John Nunnemacher, sen., deceased.

81. The first and final account of John Trump, Trustee for the sale of his Estate, situated in Adams County, of Peter Hoffmann, late of York County, deceased.

82. The second and final account of Philip Bishop, jun., Executor of Philip Bishop, sen., deceased, exhibited by Levi Bishop and Simon S. Bishop, Executors of Philip Bishop, jun., deceased.

83. The first and final account of Charles Robert, Administrator of the estate of John V. Miller, deceased.

C. X. MARTIN, REGISTRAR.
Register's Office, Gettysburg, Pa.
Dec. 3, 1861.

Charlie Poetry.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

A Mother's love! how sweet to read
Its tender language in her eyes;
It falls upon the heart like dew,
The flowers receive from pitying skies.

Soft as the zephyr's balmy sigh,
Its accent full upon the ear,
In strains of spirit, mirth, and cheer,
Like angel-whisperings fond and dear.

The sin should stamp our brow with guilt,
Yet blessings are her gentle head!

Her love was told in every sigh
In every tear her sorrow shed.

Yes—tis a balm for every ill,
The sweetest balm from courts above;

And life were dark, indeed, without
The sunshine of a Mother's love.

CHILDREN IN HEAVEN.

In the broad field of heaven,
In the immortal bower,
Dwelling by life's clear river,
Amid undying flowers—

Myriads of beauties—spirits,
Fair children of the earth,
Linked in bright bands—celestial,
Song of their human birth.

They sing of earth and heaven—
Divine voices rise,
In thuds and praises, unto Him
Who called them to the skies.

The golden-haired, the blue-eyed,
They lighted up our life,
And folded were, within our hearts,
From all the world's rude strife;

The blessings of our bosoms,
The sea upon our sky,
The flowers up-springing in our park,
Too beautiful to die;

They are all there in Heaven,
Safe, safe, and sweetly blessed;
No cloud of sin can shadow
Their bright and holy rest.

Miscellaneous.

Early Influences.

There can be no greater blessing than to be born in the light and air of a cheerful, loving home. It not only insures a happy childhood—if there be health and a good constitution—but it also makes sure a virtuous and happy manhood, and a fresh young heart in old age. I think it every parent's duty to try to make their children's childhood full of love and childhood's proper joyousness; and I never see children destitute of them through the poverty, faulty tempers, or wrong notions of their parents, without a heartache. Not that all the appliances which wealth can buy are necessary to the free and happy unfolding of childhood in body, mind and heart—quite otherwise. God be thanked; but children must at least have love inside the house, and fresh air, and good play, and some good companionship outside—otherwise young life runs the greatest danger in the world of withering, or growing stunted, or sour and wrong, or at best prematurely old and turned inward on itself.—Dr. Oldham, at Graysomes.

Engaging Manners.

There are a thousand pretty, engaging little ways, which every person may put on without running the risk of being deemed either affected or foppish. The sweet smile, the quiet, cordial bow, the earnest movement in addressing a friend, or more especially a stranger whom one may recommend to our good regards, the inquiring glance, the graceful attention which is so captivating when united to self-possession—these will insure us the good regards of even a churl.

Above all, there is a certain softness of manner which should be cultivated, and which, in either man or woman, adds a charm that almost entirely compensates for lack of beauty. The voice can be modulated so as to intone that it will speak directly to the heart, and from that effect, an answer; and politeness may be made essential to our nature. Neither is this thrown away in attending to such things, insignificant as they may seem to those who engage in weightier matters.

It is a great mistake in female education to keep a young lady's time and attention devoted to only the fashionable literature of the day. If you would qualify her for conversation, you must give her something to talk about—give her education with the actual world and its inspiring events. Urge her to read the newspapers and become familiar with the present character and improvement of our race. History is of some importance; but the past world is dead, and we have nothing to do with it. Our thoughts and our concerns should be with the present world, to know what it is, and improve the condition of it. Let her have an intelligent opinion, and be able to sustain an intelligent conversation concerning the mental, moral, political and religious improvement of our times. Let the gilded munals and poems on the counter be kept a part of the time covered with weekly and daily journals. Let the whole family—men, women and children—read the newspapers.

The every-day cares and duties which men call drudgery, are the weights and counterpoises of the clock of time, giving its pendulum a true vibration, and its hands a regular motion; and when they cease to hang upon the wheels, the pendulum no longer swings, the hands no longer move, the clock stands still.

Mourn not that you are weak and feeble. The gentle breeze is better than the hurricane, the cheerful fire of the hearth-stone than the conflagration.

The man who lives for himself alone lives for a mean fellow.

TYSON BROTHERS have the agency for Carhart, Needham & Co.'s celebrated MELODEONS. These instruments are unsurpassed for beauty and sweetness of tone. A specimen can be seen and tested by calling at their Gallery, in York street, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg.

H. G. Carr

HAS just received a very fine assortment of CURRANTS, PIGS, RAISINS and PHUNES. Also a splendid article LEGHORN CITION—all of which are used for baking purposes, &c. Just call and examine them. Don't forget the place, right opposite the Bank, in York street.

[June 23, 1861.]

R. F. McILHENNY'S

DOMESTICS, TICKINGS, CHECKS, PLAIN-NEELS, &c., cheap at Farnestock's. We have also a MUSLIN—branded with our own name to which we invite special attention, as it exceeds by far, any ever offered in this market, for the price.

N. PICKING IS NOW SELLING B. OVERCOATS at parice prices.

DRESS COATS at parice prices.

PANTALOONS at parice prices.

VESTS at all kinds of prices.

NOW IS THE TIME—CALL SOON.

Jan. 9.

Ladies,

IF you call at Farnestock's you will find the handsomest DRESS GOODS in town. Delineas, Cashmires, Figured Merinoes, Cologn, French Merinoes, all Wool, as low as 75 cents a yard. Call soon.

Oct. 17. FARNESTOCK BROTHERS.

TYSON BROTHERS have constantly on hand a large assortment of plain and fancy cases, gilded frames, gold and plated lockets, bracelets, &c., &c., which they are selling at astonishingly low prices.

Parson Surely's Experiment.

A SKETCH FOR WALTER GRIMMERS.

The small parish at Fallowdale had been for some time without a pastor. The members were nearly all farmers, and they did not have much money to bestow upon the support of a clergyman; yet they were willing to pay for anything that could promise them any due return of good. In course of time it happened that the Rev. Abraham Surely visited Fallowdale, and as a Sabbath passed during his sojourn, he held a meeting in the small church. The people were pleased with his preaching, and some of them proposed inviting him to remain with them, and take charge of their spiritual welfare.

In short, the meeting resulted in just no conclusion at all, for the good people found it utterly impossible to agree upon a time when it should rain.

"Until you can make up your minds on this point," said the pastor, as he was about leaving the church, "we must all trust in the Lord." And after this the people followed him from the church.

Both Deacon Smith and Mr. Peck got their safety in; but on the very day Mr. Sharp was to have started for Snowhill, it began to rain in good earnest. Mr. Sharp lost his visit, but he met the disappointment with good grace, for his crops suited at the church.

To this it was answered that stated religious meetings would be of great benefit to some of the younger people, and also source of good to all.

"I don't see the use of hiring a parson," said Mr. Sharp, an old farmer of the place. "He can do us no good. A parson can't learn me anything."

To this it was answered that stated religious meetings would be of great benefit to some of the younger people, and also source

of good to all.

It is another month had passed by, another meeting was called for a petition for rain, but with the same result as before. Many of the people had their truck to dig, and rain would prevent them. Some wanted it immediately—some in one, some in two, and some in three days, while other parishioners wanted to put it off longer.

So Mr. Surely had no occasion to call for rain.

One year rolled by, and up to that time the people of Fallowdale had never once been able to agree upon the exact kind of weather they would have, and the result was that they began to open their eyes to the fact that this world would be a strange place if its inhabitants should govern it.

On the last Sabbath in the first year of Mr. Surely's settlement at Fallowdale, he offered to break up his connection with the church; but the people would not listen to it. They had become attached to him and the meeting, and they wished him to stay.

"But I can no longer rest under our former contract with regard to the weather," said the pastor.

"Nor do we wish you to," returned Sharp. "Only preach to us, and teach us our children how to live, and help us to be social, contented and happy."

"And," added the pastor, while a tear of pride stood in his eye, "all things above our proper sphere we will leave with God, for He doeth all things well."

Fashionable Conversation During a Morning Call.

Enter Miss Lucy nearly out of breath with the exertion of walking from her napa's carriage in the street to the door of her friend in —— place:

Lucy—"Oh, Marie! how do you do? How delighted I am to see you! How have you been since we were at the ball, last Thursday evening? Oh, was the appearance of that tall girl in pink, perfectly frightful? Is this your bawh on the piano? Beautiful shawl! Father says he is going to send to Paris to get me a shawl in the Spring. I can't bear home-made shawls! How do you like Monsieur Espy? A beautiful man, ain't he? Now don't laugh, Marie, for I am sure I don't care anything about him. Oh, no! I must be going! It is a beautiful day, isn't it? Marie, when are you coming up to see me? Oh, dear, what a beautiful girl! That pin was given to you; now I know it was, Marie; don't deny it. Harry is coming up to see me this evening, but I hate him—I do, really; but he has a beautiful mustache, hasn't he, Marie? Don't speak of Harry in connection with my name to any one; for I am sure it will never amount to anything. I hate him highly—I'm sure I do!"—Boston Museum.

At ——, some years ago, a game of poker was being played. Jim C.— was in it, and during the game contrived to steal the four aces and lay them on his knee to be played at the proper time. The player who sat next to him saw the move, and slipping the aces from their hiding place, put four other cards in their stead.— Jim's turn came to deal; he called on all hands to go in blind. "I'll go in over all of you." When all were in deep enough to suit him, he reached for his aces and brought up something else. Throwing his cards on the table, in a tone of indignation, he exclaimed:—"By jingo, gentlemen, I don't play in this game. There is cheating going on!"

As a proof that girls are useful articles and that the world couldn't very well get along without them it has been stated, by a late writer, as a fact, that if all the girls were to be driven out of the world, in one generation, the boys would all go after them. Well, they would.

"Now, you'll see the hour of your disgrace," said Mrs. Surely, after the visitors had gone. "Oh, I am sorry you ever undertook to deceive them so."

"I did not deceive them."

"Yes, you surely did."

"We shall see."

"So we shall see," added the lady.

The hour of the meeting came round, and Parson Surely met his people at the church. They were all there—some anxious, the remainder curious.

"Now, my friends," said the pastor, rising upon the platform, "I have come to hear you request. What is it?"

"We want rain," bluntly spoke Farmer Sharp, "and you know you promised to give it to us."

"Ay—rain—rain," repeated half a dozen voices.

"Very well. Now, when do you want to have it?"

"To-night. Let it rain all night long," said Sharp, to which several others immediately assented.

"No, no, not to-night," cried Deacon Smith. "I have six or seven tons of well-made hay in the field, and I would not have it wet for anything."

"So I have hay out," added Mr. Peck.

"We won't have it rain to-night."

"Then let it be to-morrow."

"I will take me all day to-morrow to get my hay in," said Smith.

Thus the objections came up for two succeeding days, and at length, by way of

Parson Surely's Experiment.

—The every-day cares and duties which men call drudgery, are the weights and counterpoises of the clock of time, giving its pendulum a true vibration, and its hands a regular motion; and when they cease to hang upon the wheels, the pendulum no longer swings, the hands no longer move, the clock stands still.

—Mourn not that you are weak and feeble. The gentle breeze is better than the hurricane, the cheerful fire of the hearth-stone than the conflagration.

—The man who lives for himself alone lives for a mean fellow.

An Autumn for the Nation.

There is something exquisitely beautiful in these ideas of the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, pastor of the Second Universalist Church at Lowell, Mass., a few days ago, from the text: "We all do fade as a leaf." He is speaking of the late frosts, and unusually fine weather of the autumn of 1861, and says:

"Stop, stop," uttered Mrs. Sharp, pulling her worthy husband by the sleeve.—"That is the day we have set to go to Snowhill. It mustn't rain then."

This was law for Mr. Sharp, so he proposed that the rain should come in one week, and then sat down.

But this would not do. "If we can't have rain before then, we'd better not have it at all," said they.

In short, the meeting resulted in just no conclusion at all, for the good people found it utterly impossible to agree upon a time when it should rain.

"Until you can make up your minds on this point," said the pastor, as he was about leaving the church, "we must all trust in the Lord."

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Gen. Scott in France—His Welcome to Paris.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore American.]

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 29.

I am gratified to be able to state, directly from the lips of General Scott himself, that the gouty old soldier's health has been greatly improved by his late Atlantic voyage, and that his physical condition is now better than the most sanguine hopes could have anticipated. The General arrived in Paris at six o'clock on Monday evening, and was immediately conducted, in Mr. Dayton's carriage, to the Hotel Westminster, having been received at the station by Messrs. Pennington and Dayton, Secretaries of Legation; John Bigelow, Esq., U. S. Consul, and Colonel Schuyler. Upon landing from the steamer Arago, the previous day, the American ship-captains at Havre improvised an oration in honor of the veteran chief. As he stepped from the steamer the General passed beneath a gigantic American flag held by a number of officers, and an enthusiastic throng of his countrymen followed him to the hotel, rending the air with their cheers, to the intense astonishment of the good people of Havre, quite unused to such extraordinary demonstrations. On Wednesday Mr. Dayton, accompanied by our Consul and Mr. Wedd, called at the Hotel Westminster, and asked General Scott to appoint a time when it would be permitted to the Americans in Paris to present their respects and offer their congratulations upon his safe arrival in France.

The General having fixed the following afternoon (Thursday), between two and four o'clock, notice of the intended reception was sent to the hotels, American banking houses, and such private addresses as are known at the Legation. At the appointed hour yesterday the General's apartments at the Hotel Westminster were filled to overflowing with his admiring and grateful countrymen. Among those present I observed Mr. Dayton, Mr. Pennington, Mr. Dayton, Jr., Mr. Bigelow, Mr. T. Weed, Col. Schuyler, Captain Bonaparte, Mr. Loubat, Mr. Ridgway, Mr. Camac, Mr. Riggs, Messrs. Brooks of New York, Col. Costar, Mr. Paine, &c., as well as many ladies. At a few minutes past two, Mr. Dayton approached the illustrious veteran, and addressed him as follows:

ADDRESS OF MINISTER DAYTON.

General Scott.—As the organ of your countrymen in Paris, I have been requested, in their name and behalf, to tender to you a cordial welcome; to say to you with what deep respect and kindly feeling they one and all receive and greet you; to assure you that though far away from our common country they have not the less marked and appreciated your high and distinguished services in its behalf—services not insulated by a single point or period of time, but embracing the ordinary lifetime of almost two generations of men; services not confined to a single sphere, military or civil, but covering, at different periods in our history, those of the Soldier, the Civilian and the Statesman; services limited to no single or narrow locality, for every section of our country bears testimony to your distinguished exertions in its behalf. The gallantry of your early life and the wisdom of your more mature years were illustrated in fighting the battles and then quieting the troubles on our Canadian or Northern frontier. The excitements of the Northeastern Boundary question were quelled by your prudence and discretion. Our whole Atlantic seaboard has had the constant benefit of your service, both military and civil. Our Southern coast, the swamps of Florida, bear witness to your labors. On the Southwest looms up the glorious campaign of Mexico, while in the distant West are your yet more recent services on the coast of the Pacific; and, but not least—the crowning glory of all—we have witnessed the patriotism, wisdom and unbending loyalty with which, in the darkest hour of our country's history, 'faithful among the faithless,' you have stood at the centre and defended the Capital of our nation.

The true-hearted men around me here cherish these recollections in their fondest hearts. They bid me express to you not only their cordial welcome, but their earnest wish for the speedy restoration of your accustomed health, and that, when you shall return to our common country, you may yet find it one country, united, prosperous and happy."

REPLY OF GEN. SCOTT.

In a voice trembling with emotion Gen. Scott replied to the just homage so eloquently expressed by Mr. Dayton:

"This," said the veteran, "is indeed praise. It profoundly touches the heart of an old soldier. The generous welcome which my fellow-countrymen in Paris thus extend to me is grateful to my feelings.—You are, indeed, my countrymen, my brethren. The Minister has been pleased to allow me to the services I have endeavored to render to the Union. Next to my God I have loved my country most. I know no section, no State, but my country is the United States of America. Our beloved Union is now involved in the throes of civil conflict. Before the clash of arms began I did what I could to avert the storm; since it burst upon us, my efforts have been devoted to sustaining the Constitution and the Government. My feeble health has compelled me reluctantly to retire from active service, but I am already much improved, and I hope yet to aid in the restoration of the Union—the whole thirty-four States again united in a bond of brotherhood which shall be imperishable. That our Union will speedily be restored in all its integrity, cannot be doubted. I thank you once more for this cordial welcome, and trust the fatigues I have recently undergone will plead my excuse for so brief an acknowledgment."

The General then mingled with the throng, shook hands with all present, and addressed a kindly remark to those personally known to him or now presented for the first time. The General appeared in excellent spirits, and repeatedly declared that a great improvement had taken place in his health, a fact which will be hailed with delight by the millions in America, whose heartfelt prayers have followed the old hero across the broad Atlantic, and a few months will witness his complete convalescence and return to the shores of that land he has loved and served so well.

Hon. David Wilmot, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, has returned home, on account of bad health. He is said to be very ill, and his disease is supposed to be cancer in the stomach.

It has been reliably ascertained at the Pension Bureau that many persons are siding with the rebellion, and some even actually in the Rebel army, who have taken the oath of loyalty and allegiance which is required before pensions are paid. This wicked revolt seems to draw all crimes in its train.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

CETTYSBURG:

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24, 1861.

OUR late townsmen, SAMUEL VAN DERSLAAT, Esq., has taken up his abode in Philadelphia, and has been admitted to practice in the several Courts of that city. We wish him success in his profession.

W. LOEFFLER, of Mummasburg, has been appointed Hospital Steward in the 4th Regiment, of Meade's Brigade, McCall's division, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

Painful Event.

On Thursday morning last, whilst her mother was at the barn milking, a little daughter of Mr. JEREMIAH GULDEN, residing a few miles below this place, on the line of Railroad, was burned to death. When her mother returned she was found lying on the floor dead, burned to a crisp—presenting a frightful spectacle. She was about five years of age.

Calvary to Winter Here.

Hon. E. MCPHERSON, in a letter to D. A. BUEHLER, Esq., says that eight Companies of Cavalry (N. Y.) have been ordered to winter at Gettysburg and in the immediate vicinity. Two Companies go to Bendersville Fair Grounds, and two to York Springs Establishment.

They will arrive before long. The men will bring their horses; and will occupy such houses and stables as can be had. Supplies will be purchased by the Quartermaster in the vicinity.

Messrs. Burkholder & Wilson, who have extensive vineyards in the vicinity of Bendersville, have succeeded in producing several varieties of pure wine, which, it is said, is of very fine flavor. We do not know that it is on sale here, but we observe it is in Carlisle.

Rev. Mr. McElwee's Classical School. We are gratified to learn that the full complement of Scholars (sixteen) desired by the Reverend gentleman at present, is now in attendance. Everything is progressing in the School with gratification to teacher and pupil.

The select schools of Miss SUEADS and Miss McCLELLAN have also been patronized beyond expectation, and are in successful operation.

The recitations in the Female Seminary, under the direction of the Rev. D. EYSTER, have been suspended for a short time past, on account of his illness and subsequent death. We have heard, incidentally, that the Seminary will again be open under the direction of the accomplished widow of the deceased. At what time, however, we are not advised.

Professor Harry.

It gives us pleasure to say, that the successful and gentlemanly teacher of Vocal Music intends to return to Gettysburg about the beginning of January, and will have a class for instruction. He has been in various parts of the County for a year or two past, and has accomplished a great and advantageous change in developing the musical talent of the country. He has at present large classes at Bendersville, Bender's Church, and Fairfield; and the reports which reach our ears all speak highly in his favor. We welcome his return here with pleasure—and hope that his class will be large, and that the opportunity thus afforded to our youth of cultivating a beautiful accomplishment, under a scientific teacher, will not be neglected.

The Examinations in our Public Schools took place last week, the exercises, which were interesting, attracting a large number of visitors. An appropriate Lecture was delivered on Friday afternoon, by J. C. ELLIS, Esq., County Superintendent of Common Schools, which is highly spoken of.

The Gas has been taken into the Methodist Church of this place, and the building was illuminated with gas for the first time on Sunday evening week.

Hon. JAMES X. McLANAHAN, formerly a resident of Chambersburg, and member of Congress from this District from 1848 to 1852, died suddenly at New York last week. He has been living in that City for several years.

On Wednesday night last, about 12 o'clock, the large stable attached to Raymond's hotel, in Carlisle, was discovered to be on fire, and could not be saved. The stable contained a number of horses, seven of which were burned. George Hendel owned one, Mr. Snyder, of Perry county, two, Dr. Dales one. A large wagon loaded with improved school furniture for Perry county, was in the shed, and the furniture was sadly injured. Mr. Raymond lost a fine cow, three hogs, a buggy, and a quantity of corn, oats and hay.

It has been reliably ascertained at the Pension Bureau that many persons are siding with the rebellion, and some even actually in the Rebel army, who have taken the oath of loyalty and allegiance which is required before pensions are paid. This wicked revolt seems to draw all crimes in its train.

Capt. Horner's Cavalry Company, with others, were ordered off to Williamsport on the news of the threatened crossing of the Rebels there. They left Frederick in haste on Wednesday evening last. Whether they have returned or not, we are not at present advised—but, we presume, they will remain there for the present.

The Christmas present from the Ladies' Relief Association of this place to Williamsport, for the Company; and if it does not reach them in time for their Christmas dinner, it will be enjoyed most kindly, as the poet Burns once said, "some other day." The box is filled with "nice things," and if the dragoons' mouths do not water when they see the contents, we shall be very much surprised. The Ladies have spared no exertion to give our soldiers a delightful treat; and we think they will say so when they get it. We are desired by the Ladies who had the matter in charge, to thank the generous contributors.

The Baltimore Boxes.

The boxes forwarded by the Ladies' Relief Association of this place to Baltimore, a few days ago, reached their destination in safety, and have been acknowledged as follows:

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.

Mrs. C. H. BAUGHER:

Dear Madam.—The two boxes of very acceptable articles for the relief of the Soldiers reached their destination in safety. The Ladies' Relief Association tender to your Society their warmest thanks for the articles. They shall be distributed with much care by the Ladies themselves.

Yours, very truly,

Mrs. C. J. BOWEN, Corr. Sec'y.

LIST OF ARTICLES—Sent by the Ladies' Relief Association of Hunterstown; to the Sanitary Commission, at Washington:

One Coverlet, 10 Comforts, 10 Blankets, 42 pair Drawers, 36 Canton-flannel Shirts, 4 cotton-flannel Bed-gowns, 40 pair woolen Socks, 9 pair cotton Socks, 12 Pillows and Cushions, 17 linen Towels, 12 cotton Towels, 2 dozen Pocket-handkerchiefs, 1 box of Jint Bandages, Linen Cloths, 4 Pillow-cases, 1 dress Wrapper, 1 dozen pieces Soap, 2 bottles Raspberry Vinegar and Syrup, 5 jars of Jams and Jellies, Rice, Farina, Corn Starch, water and soda Crackers, Tracts, Papers, 32 quarts dried Peaches, 32 quarts dried Cherries, 4 quarts dried Pears, Combs, Brushes, &c.,

LIST OF ARTICLES—Sent by the Ladies' Relief Association of Fairfield, to the Sanitary Commission, at Washington.

80 quarts Fruit, Apples, Peaches, &c., 10 glasses and 4 jars Jelly, 1 Cheese, 3 papers Farina, 6 papers Corn Starch, lot of White Pudding, lot of Domestic Soap, lot of Castile Soap, lot of Linen and Cotton Bandages, lot of Magazines, Newspapers, Tracts, &c., lot of flavoring Extracts, 20 feather Pillows, with Cases, 16 pair of Pillow-cases, 10 woolen Blankets, 17 Comforts, 13 cotton-flannel Underskirts, 13 flannel Underskirts, 22 pair cotton-flannel Drawers, 61 pair men's woolen Stockings, 2 pair men's cotton Stockings, 18 linen Towels, 23 linen Handkerchiefs, 13 Sheets, 8 Bed Gowns, 19 muslin Shirts, box containing Thread, Buttons, &c., 1 loaf of Sugar, 2 bottles Lison Wine, lot of Stationery.

Ladies' Relief Society of New Oxford. President—Mrs. George Hersh. Vice President—Mrs. Peter Diehl. Secretary—Mrs. Wm. D. Himes. Treasurer—Mrs. Jno. R. Hersh. Managers—Mrs. Jas. Townsend, Mrs. Thos. Himes, Mrs. Dr. Hendrix, Mrs. A. F. Gitt, Mrs. F. Sherman, Mrs. John Barnitz, Mrs. J. Heagy, Miss E. Miley, Miss Hattie Galagher and Miss Kate Stock.

The Pennsylvania division of the Grand Army of the Potomac has awaited patiently the opportunity to prominently display the spirit and ardor which prompted them to volunteer in the defense of their country, and their victory of Friday will be of a dignified but most conciliatory nature. They will satisfy the English Cabinet that no insult was intended, and there is not now the slightest doubt but that the affair will be speedily, honorably and amicably arranged.

Without anything definite being known, the belief strengthens and deepens that the troubles with England will be peaceably and satisfactorily arranged. A despatch to the New York World declares that there is not the slightest probability of the dispute leading to a war. Our own despatches state that Lord Lyons has not yet presented any official communication in relation to the Trent affair, and that any conference which he may have had with the Secretary of State in relation thereto has been of an informal and confidential character.

CONGRESS.

The veterans General returned from Europe in the steamer Arago, which arrived on Sunday at New York. The cause of his sudden return is not stated. Previous to his departure he had a long interview with Prince Napoleon, and it is reported that the General brings with him an expression of the Emperor Napoleon's desire to bring about a peaceful solution of the difficulty between the English and American Governments.

The Christmas present from the Ladies' Relief Association of this place to Williamsport, for the Company; and if it does not reach them in time for their Christmas dinner, it will be enjoyed most kindly, as the poet Burns once said, "some other day." The box is filled with "nice things," and if the dragoons' mouths do not water when they see the contents, we shall be very much surprised. The Ladies have spared no exertion to give our soldiers a delightful treat; and we think they will say so when they get it. We are desired by the Ladies who had the matter in charge, to thank the generous contributors.

...

We have the pleasure of recording this morning the first important success of the Federal arms in front of Washington.

A portion of Gen. McCall's division, the Pennsylvania Reserve Regiments, went out on Friday morning on a foraging expedition and reconnoisance in the direction of Drainsville.

After the enemy had retreated, General McCall sent two officers to count the Rebels killed and wounded, when it was ascertained that they had left on the field 57 killed and 22 wounded. Three of the latter had been removed, making their loss 60 killed and 19 wounded—a total of 79 killed and wounded, and they had no doubt carried off many. They also left on the field many horses disabled.

Our men also brought in some prisoners besides the wounded.

Our loss is, as near as can be ascertained at present, ten killed and fifteen wounded.

The expedition returned to their camp at Langley's at 9 o'clock at night.

General McCall in his despatch received at Headquarters-to-night says: "To much credit cannot be given to General Ord for his gallantry and skill throughout the day. Easton's Battery was admirably served and did good execution. The Rifles also behaved finely."

From Washington we have some additional particulars of the fight at Drainsville on Friday. It was a spirited engagement in which the troops engaged, all belonging to Gen. McCall's division, acquitted themselves with great courage and steadiness.

The first rout of the Confederates was affected by a spirited bayonet charge, before which they broke and retreated. From prisoners taken it is learned that the Rebels carried many of their killed and wounded from the field. Among the killed was Major Taylor, who, some time ago, came as the bearer of a flag of truce with a communication from Jefferson Davis.

We have intelligence direct from Williamsport, on the Upper Potomac, to Friday afternoon. The Secession stories relating to a fight there and the cutting up of the First Maryland Regiment, prove like other stories from that source, utterly unfounded. Several regiments from Gen. Banks' division had arrived, and the force was supposed to be sufficient to meet any attempt of the Rebels to cross the river. They were still attempting, but without success to destroy the canal dam, and a desultory cannonading across the river was in progress. The latest despatch states that a party of our men went across the river and burnt a mill near the dam in which the Rebels took refuge. They captured some guns, tools, &c., & returned.

Without anything definite being known, the belief strengthens and deepens that the troubles with England will be peaceably and satisfactorily arranged. A despatch to the New York World declares that there is not the slightest probability of the dispute leading to a war. Our own despatches state that Lord Lyons has not yet presented any official communication in relation to the Trent affair, and that any conference which he may have had with the Secretary of State in relation thereto has been of an informal and confidential character.

...

The United States Senate on Thursday, Mr. Willey, of Virginia, presented a resolution declaring that the existing war was forced upon the country by the States in rebellion, without provocation, and was designed to destroy the Union and Constitution, and that its purpose was to disown and repudiate the fundamental principles of republican government. He addressed the Senate nearly two hours in support of his resolution, and gave way to a motion to go into executive session. The Senate afterwards discussed the propriety of a recess until the 6th of January, but finally adjourned without coming to a direct vote on the House resolution.

The United States Senate on Friday passed resolutions recognizing and applauding the gallantry of Gen. Lyon and the troops under his command at the battle of Springfield. The Judiciary Committee reported back the bill to abolish the Supreme Court and asked to be discharged from its further consideration. They were discharged.—Mr. Willey, of Virginia, continued and concluded his speech on the resolution offered by him decrying the origin and purpose of the war. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

The United States House of Representatives on Thursday passed a resolution providing for the transmission of allotments of pay of volunteers to their families and friends, and repealing the law allowing liens to be set up on soldiers' pay. Mr. Wickliffe presented resolutions from the Kentucky Legislature in relation to extending relief to the sufferers from the famine in Ireland. Mr. Julian offered a resolution, which was passed—yea 78, nays 39—instucting the Judiciary Committee to report a bill to forbid the return of fugitive slaves except where the loyalty of the claimant was satisfactorily proved. Mr. Lovejoy offered a resolution requesting the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill confiscating the property and liberating the slaves of those participating in or aiding the rebellion. The House adjourned over until Monday.

In the House of Representatives on Wednesday the Committee of Elections reported against the claim of C. H. Foster as a representative from North Carolina, declaring it to be founded upon an imposition. The resolution was adopted. The House adjourned over until Monday.

Secretary Chase on Thursday met the representatives of the Banks at New York, and settled with them harmoniously all questions relating to the Government accounts. He states that the present balance to the credit of the Government would be sufficient for its wants till about the middle of January, and expressed the confident expectation that by that time our naval and military operations would give us a favorable balance.

With England would be a peaceful solution. A later despatch gives the rumor that Mr. Chase had received intelligence from Washington confirming his anticipation that the Trent affair will be amicably arranged.

It has been reliably ascertained at the Pension Bureau that many persons are siding with the rebellion, and some even actually in the Rebel army, who have taken the oath of loyalty and allegiance which is required before pensions are paid. This wicked revolt seems to draw all crimes in its train.

Hon. David Wilmot, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, has returned home, on account of bad health. He is said to be very ill, and his disease is supposed to be cancer in the stomach.

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The Confidence of the People in, the Government.

The quiet confidence maintained towards the Government by the people at large is one of the most remarkable things in the history of any country. Amongst the people who are constituted mainly the judges of what is right in the policy of the Government, where duty is made to pronounce upon the acts of their public agents in the most critical condition of public affairs that can be imagined, all yet quietly defer to the expressed wish of their public servants to forbear urging any particular policy in carrying on the war, and this has been continued for months. We do not mean to go back to the period when the cry of "On to Richmond!" rang out from the newspaper offices of New York to drive the Government from a policy which, left to develop itself, might have achieved greater results than it has since had the opportunity of effecting, perhaps. But we mean the time that has since elapsed, when appealed to be "patient," the great American people have deliberately sought to control the eager pulsations of patriotic hearts as they have waited for "something to be done."

Well, so far as we can see at present, the Government proper—the President and a majority of the Cabinet—have deserved, to a good degree, the confidence bestowed—At no time have they been pushed from their equilibrium by the many startling events, every one of which, almost, would have constituted a great crisis in any of the monarchies of the old world. With the great object steadily in view of crushing the rebellion, regiments after regiments have been systematically raised, armed and equipped, and as quickly sent on its way to the seat of war; naval armaments of immense magnitude have been fitted out in widely separated ports, armed, victualled, prepared for sea to the minutest detail required, and so gone forth to achieve splendid success. All this exhibits high administrative talent, effective working, systematic care for the interests of the country; and to that degree, too, that the astounishment and admiration of foreign nations has not been concealed, and we repeat, our people have recognized it as well. And still the people are patient—they hope and wait, they are loyal, they are considerate.

Again, they recognize the fact that when the Executive is called upon, at a time like the present, to confide in hundreds and thousands of agents, he should not be hastily or harshly judged should some of these transend their powers or seek to prostitute them to wrong purposes. The people have had occasion, repeatedly, to recognize this fact, and as loyal and true to act upon it. They saw this in the necessity of modifying Gen. Fremont's Proclamation, as well as in other instances unnecessary to specify at this time. In the conservative policy of the Executive and the majority of his Cabinet—as we have said—the people have had reason to confide.

THE OLD HERO IN PARIS.—Gen. Scott arrived in Paris from Havre, at six o'clock on the evening of the 25th ult. Messrs. Pennington and W. L. Dayton, Jr., Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the United States Legation, accompanied by Colonel Schuyler, were in waiting at the Western Railroad Station, and received the veteran as he alighted from the cars. The gentleman was conducted in Mr. Dayton's private carriage, to the Hotel Westminster, where a most affectionate meeting took place between himself and Mrs. Scott.

Colonel Schuyler, observing at the station the marked improvement which seemed to have taken place in General Scott's health, questioned the General's servant, and learned that though the first day or two of the voyage had appeared to exercise no beneficial effect, a great change for the better soon took place, and on landing at Havre, the General was stronger than he had been for years. The General did not suffer in the least from sea sickness, and expresses himself in every respect delighted with the voyage, the excellence of the stanch vessel which safely brought him across the Atlantic, and the high qualities of Captain Llues, commander of the Arago.

THE President's first levee of the season was held at the White House on Tuesday night. At the hour of eight, when the doors were thrown open, there was an immense crowd, which soon filled the rooms. The Maine Band struck up, and for two hours the crowd surged backward and forward. The President stood the shaking process very well. Among the guests were Gen. McClellan and wife, and so great was the rush to see him that it was with much difficulty that he could get through the rooms. He only remained long enough to get in and out. He wore a very plain uniform, with small shoulder straps, and three stars upon them. A very large number of Senators and members, and officers of the army and navy, were there, but very few ladies. During the evening not less than two thousand people attended. But few of the foreign Ministers were present, though they generally attend through the winter. Neither the French nor British Ministers were present, although Baron Stoekel, of Russia, and half a dozen of minor importance were there with their families. Secretary Cameron and his daughter, Secretary Wells and lady, Secretary Chase and daughter, and all the Cabinet Ministers were present.

THE news from Kentucky is to the effect that the recent skirmish at Mumfordsville was a most brilliant affair. Four companies of about 350 men, from Col. Wallock's regiment, led by the Lieutenant Col., drove back 3,000 Rebel cavalry, infantry and artillery. The troops are reported as behaving like veterans under a galling fire into which they had been ambuscaded by the rebels, but out of which they extricated themselves with great skill and coolness.—Gen. Buell has sent to Gen. McClellan a despatch, dated Louisville, Dec. 18, to the effect that McCook's division is at Mumfordsville, and Gen. Mitchell at Beacon's Creek. Zollicoffer is either actually retreating across the Cumberland or is preparing to do so whenever any considerable force appears.

ENCKE'S COMET.—This well-known periodic comet is now visible, with the aid of a telescope of moderate power, in the constellation Pegasus. Its average time of revolution round the sun is forty months or three years and a third, which is the shortest period of any known comet. It will not reach that point in its orbit, which is nearest the sun till the sixth of February.

The New York Times' correspondent says:

A Cabinet meeting was held to-day (Wednesday), at which the English question was discussed—of course informally, as the nature of the despatches brought by the royal messenger have not been divulged. The war has but one sentiment prevalent, and that was that no quarrel with England must be permitted to interfere at this moment to stay the reduction of the Southern Rebels. The Government is probably satisfied that the claxon for a war with England originates with and is propagated by sympathizers with the Southern rebellion. It knows that nothing would so gratify the Rebels; would so restore their vanishing confidence and invigorate them to redoubled efforts at defence, as the news that England is to be permitted to come to their rescue. It believes it has no right to give new life to the rebellion by entering upon another and vaster quarrel, which would, at the same time, increase tenfold the burdens upon the people of the North; and it naturally hesitates to adopt a policy which would carry joy to every traitor in the country, and weigh down to poverty the loyal and law-abiding citizen. But whether these or other considerations govern in the matter I have the best authority for saying the demands of England will be met in a spirit of conciliation, which will at once refute the calumny that Mr. Seward or any other member of the Cabinet has been engaged to provoke a foreign war.

The intelligence received by the Jurs, that the despatches with which Slidell and Mason were intrusted reached England, notwithstanding their arrest, renders the question as to the disposition of the persons of the Rebel envoys one of secondary moment, and a most inadequate one on which to base a great international struggle. It will be borne in mind that the Administration is still uncommitted on the Trent business. The subject was not mentioned in the President's Message; and the language of Secretary Welles, in his report and his letter to Capt. Wilkes, are rather professional and personal than diplomatic, and in no degree bind the State Department. Of one thing the public may rest assured, the subject will not be settled without an important curtailment of the English pretensions to enforce a right of search, which she finds it so unpalatable to concede to other powers.

The following is published by the New York papers:

ALBANY, Dec. 18.—Private correspondence to the Atlas and Argus from a gentleman in Washington, whose opportunities for gaining correct information can be most emphatically guaranteed, says that all the foreign diplomats, except the British Minister, "seem to regret what they consider a retrograde movement as to the rights of neutrals. They have stood by us on that question, and were glad to see our rapid growth as a great naval power, and one resisting, with them, the aggressive policy of Great Britain as to the law of the seas."

The same letter says: But on the general question of peace or war I am satisfied, from unquestionable authority, that our Government is determined to do everything in their power to preserve peaceful relations with Great Britain, and that they do not believe anything has occurred which cannot be satisfactorily arranged by a prudent and conservative course.

THE SOLDIER'S ENEMY.—It seems that our soldiers are becoming convinced that they have another enemy, which requires as close watching as the one which carries a musket in his hand. It is the enemy so well described by Shakespeare, which men put in their mouths to steal away their brains. In this connection the National Intelligencer says that a little incident occurred in the Senate on Thursday last, which is worthy of note. Mr. Grimes, in reviewing the finding of the court of inquiry in the case of Col. Miles, intimated that he could put no trust in any public man addicted to intemperance. This sentiment called down such a round of applause from the galleries that the Vice President had promptly to rebuke it. The result was, that the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders.

DAVID WILLIS, Secretary.—**Dec. 25.**

Notice.

THE first and final account of Wm. A. Drex, assignee of JACOB REININGER, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the Vice President on the 20th day of January next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

J. FINLEY BAILEY, Proth. R. W. BAILEY, Deputy Prothonotary's office, Gettysburg, Dec. 25, 1861.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on MONDAY the 20th day of JANUARY, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to wit:

1. The first and final account of Daniel Lillard, Executor of the estate of Peter Lillard, deceased.

2. The account of Jacob Trimmer, Administrator of the estate of William Cashman, deceased.

3. The account of Jacob Trimmer, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Trimmer, deceased.

4. The first and final account of John Henry Myers, Administrator of the estate of Eliza Leake, late of Baltimore township, deceased.

5. The first and final account of Isaac Gardner, Administrator of Catharine Gardner, deceased, exhibited by Eliza Bushey, Administrator of Isaac Gardner, deceased.

6. The account of Jacob Trimmer, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Trimmer, deceased.

7. The first and final account of John Henry Myers, Administrator of the estate of Eliza Leake, late of Baltimore township, deceased.

8. The first and final account of Isaac Gardner, Administrator of Catharine Gardner, deceased, exhibited by Eliza Bushey, Administrator of Isaac Gardner, deceased.

9. The account of Jacob Trimmer, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Trimmer, deceased.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Professional Cards.

W. B. M'CLELLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE of West Middle street, adjoining
the new Court-house.

J. C. NEELEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the S.E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. M'CLELLAN, Esq.) Gettysburg, Pa.

March 26.

A. J. GOVE, Esq.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL prompt attend to collections and all other business entrusted to him—Office between Farnestock's and Daniel & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, Pa.

Sept. 5.

DAVID A. BUEHLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE at his residence on Baltimore street, opposite the new Court-house.

D. M'CONAUGHEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office removed to one door west of Buehler's Drug & Book-Store, Chamberlain street.

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR

For Cussons & Patients,

Bounty Land Warrants, Back-Pay Suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D.C.; also American claims in Land. Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given.

Lands for sale in Iowa, Illinois, and other Western States; and Agents engaged locating Warrants there.

Apply to him personally or by letter, Gettysburg, Nov. 7.

J. Lawrence Hill, Jr. Esq.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Has his Office one door west of the Lutheran Church, on Chambersburg street, opposite E. Picking's Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. Prof. Muhlenberg,

Prof. M. Jacobs, M. L. Stoever,

H. L. Buehler, Dr. H. S. Huber.

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McEwan's Hotel), Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call.

April 10.

Alexander Frazer,

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER, has removed his

shop to Baltimore street, a few doors south

of the Court-house, and nearly opposite the new Post-Office, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of his customers. He is

thankful for past favors, and hopes to receive

the continued patronage of the public.

Oct. 23.

J. L. SCHICK.

New Confectionery & Ice Cream

SALOON.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has just opened a new Confectionery Establishment, one door east of the Eagle Hotel, on Chambersburg street, to which he would invite their attention.

Cakes, Candies and every description of Confections—together with Nuts, Oranges, and all kinds of Fruits—always on hand.

Summer Drinks—such as Meads, Pops,

Mineral Water, and anything else intended

to please the palate and refresh the system during the hot summer months.

Parties, public and private, as well as families, will be furnished with all kinds of Cake, Ice Cream, (in pyramidal form or otherwise) and other refreshments, at their houses, upon short notice.

Having spent a life time at the business he has turned himself to that he fully understands it and that he is able to render entire satisfaction. Call and see the new Confectionery.

May 14.

JOHN GRUELL.

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS,

corner of Baltimore and East Middle

street, directly opposite the new Court

House, Gettysburg. Having recently arrived

from Philadelphia, and feeling fully

competent to execute all work in the finest

style of the art, we would respectfully invite

the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us

with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish Monuments, Tombs and Headstones, Marble Mantles, Cabinets for Cabinet-makers, and all other work appertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and tasteful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall maintain for years that erectness of position given at the completion of a job and so necessary to continue graceful and symmetry.

Oct. 23.

Marble Yard Removed.

THE subscriber having removed his place

of business to 109 West Street, a short

distance below St. James' Church, would

bequeath to the public that he is still prepared

to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such

as Monuments, Headstones, &c., &c., of every

variety of style and finish, with and without

bases and sockets, to suit purchasers, and at

prices to suit the times. Persons desiring

anything in his line will find it a decided ad-

vantage to examine his stock and prices be-

fore purchasing elsewhere.

March 21. f.

W. B. MEALS.

Call at Samson's.

HAVING returned from the war, (the

stock being somewhat neglected in

consequence of Samson being sick), but as

A. BOLLINGER is at home again, a first-

rate assortment of CLOTHING, &c., has

been forwarded, which will be sold as hereto-

fore, at the RIGHT PRICES. N. E. Corner

of the Diamond.

Gettysburg, Aug. 21.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having a large a-

mount standing on his Books for a

considerable length of time, principally

made up of small accounts, takes this method of notifying those indebted to him, that he needs money, and if his friends will call and settle their accounts, he will feel under many obligations to them.

J. L. SCHICK.

Sept. 25.

NOTICE.

WE desire all persons indebted to us to

call and make settlement, having

made a change in our manner of doing busi-

ness.

FAHNESTOCK BROS.

Oct. 23.

YOUNG Men's Spring style of Hats and Caps

20 per cent. lower than usual prices at

R. F. McILIENY'S.

TYSON BROTHERS make 25 cent pic-

tures for those who desire them.

ATTENTION! RECRUITS WANTED!

5,000 Able-bodied Men and Boys,

WANTED to report themselves immediately

at the rendezvous in Chambersburg, Pa.,

Gettysburg, & receive, at a mere nominal price,

full uniforms and the necessary equipments for

a winter campaign. I have taken special care

to provide for the comfort of my men by visiting

the cities, and laying in an unusually large sup-

ply of

Overcoats, of every description, Black Cloth

Dress Coats, Cassimere Business Coats,

Pantaloons in endless variety, any

quantity of Winter Vests,

Undershirts, Drawers, Hosiery,

Gloves, Suspenders, Buffalo and Gun

Overshirts, and Gentleman's Shirts; also,

Trunks and Carpet Seats, first-rate

Clocks, 30 hour, 8 day, and Alarm

Clocks, Violins, Accordeons,

Pistols, Revolvers & Knives, Pipes,

& excellent smoking Tobacco, Cigars,

and Notions, in endless variety.

Now is the time to buy cheap.

Call soon.

Giving purchased my goods cheap for CASH, I

am prepared to sell them cheaper than they

have ever been offered in this place before.

Oct. 20. F. PICKING.

1861. Latest News. 1861.

US as we were going to press we received

at a dispatch that R. F. McILIENY has just

opened a complete assortment of HATS &

CAPS, including the latest full style Silk, Beaver,

Slosh, Cassimere and Wool Hats, Boys

and Infants plain and fancy Hats and Caps,

which for neatness of finish and quality sur-

pass anything of the kind ever offered in this

place. All of which will be sold at astonishingly

low prices for each.

Also, BOOTS & SHOES, including a fine

assortment of Ladies' Morocco Boots, Buskins,

Gaiters, Slippers, &c.

Gloves and Slippers at 75 cents per pair.

All in want of goods in my line are respectfully

invited to give me a call.

Come one, come all;

And give me a friendly call;

For all goods will be sold at unequal pri-

ces.

To overcome the unlooked for crisis.

Oct. 23.

A FRESH SUPPLY.

TAKE this method to inform the public that

I have received from the City of Philadelphia

a fresh stock of Goods, comprising all of

the newest styles of LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

Also, Shawls, Cloaking Cloths, Gloves and

Hosiery, Bonnets, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, as

well as a fine assortment of PARFUMERY and

FANCY SOAPS, and in fact everything that is

usually found in a stock of Dry and Fancy Goods.

For the Gentlemen I have a complete stock of

Clothes, Cassimere, Goods suitable for Boys'

wear, as well as Gloves, Stockings, Handkerchiefs,

Neckties, Suspenders, &c.

Also, Ladies' Dress Trimmings in great variety.</